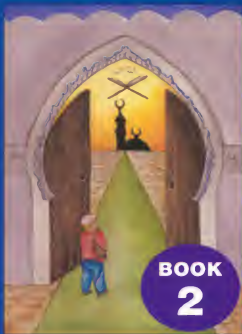


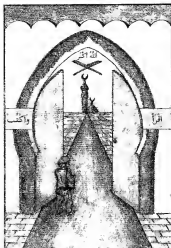
مِفْتَاحُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ



BOOK
2

GATEWAY TO ARABIC

Dr. Imran Hamza Alawiye



مِفْتَاحُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ

GATEWAY TO ARABIC

Book Two




Dr. Imran Hamza Alawiye

For beginner learners of Arabic who have mastered the basics of reading and writing

Gender

All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine, no matter whether they are humans, animals or objects. Unlike in English, there is no word for 'it' in Arabic. All nouns are referred to as 'he' or 'she'.

The following words, which are all to do with school, are divided into two lists, one of masculine words and the other of feminine words. Read the two lists out loud. What do you notice about the feminine words?

Feminine مُؤنَّث	Masculine مُذَكَّر
a blackboard  سَبْرَةٌ	a book  كِتَابٌ
a table  طَاوِلَةٌ	an exercise book  دَفْتَرٌ
a stapler  دَبَّاسَةٌ	a pen  قَلَمٌ
a pencil sharpener  بَرَّايَةٌ	a desk  مَكْتَبٌ
an eraser (rubber)  مِمْحَاةٌ	a chair  كُرْسِيٌّ
a ruler  مِسْطَرَةٌ	a box  صَنْدُوقٌ
a bag  حَقِيْبَةٌ	scissors  مِقَصٌّ
a ball  كُرَةٌ	a computer  حَاسُوبٌ

Did you notice how all the feminine words end in *taa marbuta*? (تاء مَرْبُوطَةٌ)

Nearly all Arabic words that end with *taa marbuta* are feminine.

Gender

Match the following words with the correct Arabic name.

key		مفتاح	clock		ساعة
car		سيارة	house		بيت
bridge		جسر	computer		كمبيوتر
door		باب	watching television		مشاهدة
coffee		قهوة	sock		جوارب
a clock watch		ساعة	radio		مشاعة
window		نافذة + باب	acorn		فستقة
cat		قط	strawberry		فراولة

Exercise 1

Get up and copy the words below onto the Arabic paper provided, pointing whether they are masculine or feminine.

Feminine	
1	—
2	—
3	—
4	—

Masculine	
5	—
6	—
7	—
8	—

This is ...

هَذَا، هَذِهِ

This is (feminine form) هَذِهِ

This is (masculine form) هَذَا

Make sure you learn the correct spelling!

هَذَا is pronounced as if it were written with an alif هَآذَا

☒ هَذَا ☒ هَآذَا

هَذِهِ is pronounced as if it were written with an alif هَآذِهِ

☒ هَذِهِ ☒ هَآذِهِ

In Arabic, when we want to say 'this is' followed by a noun, the word we use for 'this is' will change depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

هَذَا is used before a masculine noun. e.g. هَذَا كِتَابٌ This is a book

هَذِهِ is used before a feminine noun e.g. هَذِهِ مِسْطَرَّةٌ This is a ruler

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences below by adding هَذَا or هَذِهِ to match the gender of the following noun

This is a blackboard هَذَا سَبُورَةٌ 9

This is a computer. هَذِهِ حَاسُوبٌ 1

This is a pen. هَذَا قَلَمٌ 10

This is a pencil sharpener. هَذِهِ بَرَايَةٌ 2

This is a ball. هَذَا كُرَةٌ 11

This is a ruler. هَذِهِ مِسْطَرَّةٌ 4

This is a pair of scissors. هَذَا مِقْصٌ 12

This is a box. هَذَا صُنْدُوقٌ 3

This is a chair. هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ 13

This is a desk. هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ 5

This is a table. هَذَا طَاوِلَةٌ 14

This is a bag. هَذِهِ حَقِيْبَةٌ 6

This is an eraser. هَذَا مِمْحَاةٌ 15

This is an exercise book. هَذَا دَفْتَرٌ 7

This is a book. هَذَا كِتَابٌ 16

This is a stapler. هَذِهِ دَبَّاسَةٌ 8

Exercise 3: Copy the words from page 3 into your exercise book, adding the correct Arabic form of 'this is' before each word.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct sentence from the list on the right to copy under each picture.
Pay careful attention to the masculine and feminine forms of 'This is'



7



1



8



2



9



3



10



4



11



5



12



6

هَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ هَذِهِ وَسَادَةٌ

هَذَا كِتَابٌ هَذَا حَاسُوبٌ

هَذَا سَرِيرٌ هَذِهِ حَقِيبَةٌ

هَذِهِ بَرَايَةٌ هَذِهِ غَسَّالَةٌ

هَذَا هَاتِفٌ هَذِهِ وَسَادَةٌ

هَذِهِ كُرَّةٌ هَذِهِ مَكْوَاةٌ

هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ هَذِهِ أَرِيكَةٌ

هَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ هَذَا شُبَّاكٌ

هَذَا قَلَمٌ هَذِهِ مِسْطَرَةٌ

هَذَا بَيْتٌ هَذِهِ ثَلَاثَةٌ

Adjectives

In Arabic, adjectives (describing words) come after the nouns they describe. When the noun is masculine, the adjective will also be masculine. Likewise, when the noun is feminine, the adjective will also be feminine. Adjectives are written after the nouns they describe.



	Feminine	Masculine
small	صَغِيرَةٌ	صَغِيرٌ
large, big	كَبِيرَةٌ	كَبِيرٌ
short	قَصِيرَةٌ	قَصِيرٌ
tall, long	طَوِيلَةٌ	طَوِيلٌ
light	خَفِيفَةٌ	خَفِيفٌ
heavy	ثَقِيلَةٌ	ثَقِيلٌ
new	جَدِيدَةٌ	جَدِيدٌ
old	قَدِيمَةٌ	قَدِيمٌ
open	مَفْتُوحَةٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ
closed	مُعَلَّقَةٌ	مُعَلَّقٌ

Exercise 5: Translate the phrases below into Arabic. Make sure the adjectives agree with the nouns they describe.

1. A heavy book. _____
2. An open door. _____
3. A new sofa. _____
4. A light bag. _____
5. An old radio. _____
6. A tall candle. _____

و is called 'waw' and in Arabic is وَ. It is written as part of the word that it links.

بابٌ وَشَبَّابٌ a door and a window 'And' is not affected by gender.

Practice reading the following sentences and make sure you can understand them



هَذِهِ دَبَّاسَةٌ قَصِيرَةٌ وَهَذِهِ دَبَّاسَةٌ طَوِيلَةٌ.



هَذَا بَيْتٌ صَغِيرٌ وَهَذَا بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ.



هَذَا بَابٌ طَوِيلٌ
وَهَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ.



هَذِهِ كُرَّةٌ خَفِيفَةٌ وَهَذِهِ كُرَّةٌ ثَقِيلَةٌ.

Exercise 7: Following the pattern of the examples above, write a description for each picture below in Arabic on the line provided

1. This is an old lock



_____ 1

2. This is a heavy iron and this is a light bag



_____ 2

3. This is a long key and this is a short pen



_____ 3

Asking Questions

هَلْ؟ أ؟

هَلْ and أ, which are written at the beginning of a sentence, are two ways of asking questions such

as 'Is this...?' in Arabic. e.g. Is this a pen? هَلْ هَذَا قَلَمٌ؟ or أَهَذَا قَلَمٌ؟

Note how أ becomes part of the following word, but هَلْ is written separately


In order to answer this type of question, we need to learn the words for 'yes' and 'no' in Arabic:

Yes = نَعَمْ and no = لَا.

Note also the shape of the question mark in Arabic: ؟

أَهَذِهِ مِسْطَرَةٌ؟

نَعَمْ، هَذِهِ مِسْطَرَةٌ.



Is this a ruler?
Yes, this is a ruler.

هَلْ هَذَا قَلَمٌ؟

لَا، هَذَا مِفْتَاحٌ.



Is this a pen?
No, this is a key.

هَلْ هَذِهِ شَمْعَةٌ؟

نَعَمْ، هَذِهِ شَمْعَةٌ.



Is this a candle?
Yes, this is a candle.

أَهَذَا مَقَصْرٌ؟

لَا، هَذِهِ دَبَّاسَةٌ.



Is this a pair of scissors?
No, this is a stapler.

Exercise 8: Copy the following words onto the line provided.

أ أ هَلْ هَلْ نَعَمْ نَعَمْ لَا لَا

Exercise 4 Complete the sentences with words from the box, using the English equivalent to guide you.

This stick is long and thin.



١ هل هذا قلم طويل؟

Is this a long pen?

This is a wooden ruler.



٢ هل هذه مسطرة طويلة؟

Is this a long ruler?

٣ لا، هذا قلم رصاص صغير.

This is a light bag.



٦

٥

Is this a light bag?

٤ هذا قلم كبير.

This stick is large and thin.



٨

٧

Is this a large stick?

This is a large clock.



٥ هل هذه ساعة كبيرة؟

Is this a small clock?

٦ هذا قلم رصاص صغير.

This stick is very decorated.



٩

٨

Is this a very decorated stick?

What is this?

مَا هَذَا؟ مَا هَذِهِ؟

مَا means "What?" in Arabic. To ask "What is this?" you follow it with هَذَا or هَذِهِ.



What is this? (masculine) مَا هَذَا؟

What is this? (feminine) مَا هَذِهِ؟

مَا هَذِهِ؟
هَذِهِ قِطَّةٌ.

مَا هَذَا؟
هَذَا أَسَدٌ.

Exercise 10:

Following the pattern of the two examples on the left, write an appropriate question on each of the first lines provided, followed by the correct answers underneath. Remember to pay careful attention to the masculine and feminine forms.



؟ _____ 4



؟ _____ 3



؟ _____ 2



؟ _____



؟ _____ 8



؟ _____ 7



؟ _____ 6



؟ _____ 5

Exercise 10 (continued)

سُلْحَفَةٌ
A tortoise

؟ _____ 12

دَجَاجَةٌ
A chicken

؟ _____ 11

تِمْسَاحٌ
A crocodile

؟ _____ 10

فِيلٌ
An elephant

؟ _____ 9

دُودَةٌ
A worm

؟ _____ 16

جَمَلٌ
A camel

؟ _____ 15

ضِفْدَعَةٌ
A frog

؟ _____ 14

سَمَكَةٌ
A fish

؟ _____ 13

ثُعْبَانٌ
A snake

؟ _____ 20

أَرْثَبٌ
A rabbit

؟ _____ 19

زَرَافَةٌ
A giraffe

؟ _____ 18

نَمَلَةٌ
An ant

؟ _____ 17

Lines and Shapes

خُطُوطٌ وَأَشْكَالٌ




Or

أَمْ


أَمْ is one of two words used in Arabic to mean "or". It is used when offering a choice between two options.

هَلْ هَذِهِ نَجْمَةٌ أَمْ دَائِرَةٌ؟
هَذِهِ نَجْمَةٌ.



is this a circle or a star?
This is a star.

هَلْ هَذَا مُثَلَّثٌ أَمْ قَلْبٌ؟
هَذَا قَلْبٌ.



is this a triangle or a heart?
This is a heart.

Exercise 11: Following the pattern of the examples above, write a suitable question in each box on the first two lines provided, followed by the correct answer underneath.

_____ 5
_____ ؟



_____ 1
_____ ؟




_____ 6
_____ ؟




_____ 2
_____ ؟



_____ 7
_____ ؟



_____ 3
_____ ؟



_____ 8
_____ ؟



_____ 4
_____ ؟



That is ...

ذَلِكَ ، تِلْكَ

That is (feminine form): تِلْكَ

That is (masculine form): ذَلِكَ

Make sure you learn the correct spelling

ذَلِكَ is pronounced as if it were written with an alif ذَالِكْ

ذَلِكَ تِلْكَ

In Arabic, when we want to say 'that is' followed by a noun, the word we use for 'that is' will change depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

ذَلِكَ is used before a masculine noun. e.g. ذَلِكَ هِلَالٌ That is a crescent.

تِلْكَ is used before a feminine noun. e.g. تِلْكَ نَجْمَةٌ That is a star



هَذَا حِصَانٌ سَرِيعٌ وَتِلْكَ سُلْحَفَاءٌ بَطِيفَةٌ.

This is a fast horse, and that is a slow tortoise.



هَذَا ثُعْبَانٌ سَمِينٌ وَذَلِكَ ثُعْبَانٌ نَحِيفٌ.

This is a fat snake, and that is a thin snake



هَذِهِ مِسْطَرَةٌ وَاسِعَةٌ وَتِلْكَ مِسْطَرَةٌ ضَيِّقَةٌ.

This is a wide ruler, and that is a narrow ruler

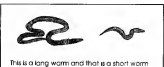
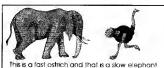
Some more adjectives for you to learn

	Feminine	Masc.
fast	سَرِيعَةٌ	سَرِيعٌ
slow	بَطِيفَةٌ	بَطِيفٌ
fat	سَمِينَةٌ	سَمِينٌ
thin	نَحِيفَةٌ	نَحِيفٌ
straight	مُسْتَقِيمَةٌ	مُسْتَقِيمٌ
crooked	مُنْحَنِيَةٌ	مُنْحَنٍ
wide, broad	وَاسِعَةٌ	وَاسِعٌ
narrow	ضَيِّقَةٌ	ضَيِّقٌ
high	مُرْتَفَعَةٌ	مُرْتَفِعٌ
low	مُنْخَفِضَةٌ	مُنْخَفِضٌ

Exercise 12: Write a suitable sentence under each picture on the lines provided using the correct forms of 'This is' and 'That is', as well as the correct forms of adjectives. An example has been done for you.



هذه زرافة قصيرة وتلك زرافة طويلة



The Definite Article: The

Do you remember your sun and moon letters and how they are affected when 'al' (the Arabic word for 'the') comes before them? You may wish to check pages 61 and 62 of 'Gateway to Arabic: Book One' (Starter Book) to refresh your memory. In short, the rules are as follows:

أل joins onto the word it defines

The أ in أل is a weak letter, therefore it is always silent (i.e. not pronounced) unless it occurs at the beginning of a sentence

When أل is followed by a word beginning with a moon letter, then it is written with a sukun on the lam: آل .

When أل is followed by a word beginning with a sun letter, then the lam is written without a sukun and it becomes silent (not pronounced). The sun letter after أل takes a shadda ّ .

The word defined by أل loses its tanween ً ٌ ٍ . Instead, the last letter of the word will take either fatha, kasra or damma َ ِ ُ .


There is one more point to note. Although there is no verb 'to be' in the present tense in Arabic ('am', 'are' and 'is'), it must be added when translating Arabic into English for the sentence or phrase to make sense. See below for examples.

قَلَمٌ قَصِيرٌ .
A short pen



هَذَا الْقَلَمُ قَصِيرٌ .
This pen is short.

بَيْتٌ صَغِيرٌ .
A small house.




الْبَيْتُ صَغِيرٌ .
The house is small.

نَافِذَةٌ ضَيِّقَةٌ .
A narrow window



هَذِهِ النَّافِذَةُ ضَيِّقَةٌ .
This window is narrow.

دُودُوٌ طَوِيلٌ .
A long worm



هَذِهِ الدُّودُوُ طَوِيلَةٌ .
This worm is long.

People and Pronouns



Match: father: أبي is added to: أمي the aunt/uncle: عمي/أختي

Exercise 10 Copy the appropriate description from the box on the right next to the correct picture.



أختي طويلة
أختي الصغيرة
والد صغير
أختي صغيرة
والد صغير
أختي طويلة
أختي القصيرة
أختي صغيرة

Singular Pronouns

The singular pronouns in Arabic are as follows:

هو (He) / هي (She) / أنا (I)

أنت (You) / هي (She) / أنا (I)

أنت (You) / أنا (I)



Do you understand what the people are saying in the pictures below?



Occupations	
doctor (m)	طَبِيبٌ
doctor (f)	طَبِيبَةٌ
nurse (f)	مُمَرِّضَةٌ
teacher (m)	مُعَلِّمٌ
teacher (f)	مُعَلِّمَةٌ
butcher (m)	جَزَّازٌ
baker (m)	خَبَازٌ
policeman	مُسَرِّطِي

Pronouns

The pronouns **هُوَ** and **هِيَ** are used to refer to objects as well as people.



هَذَا قِطَارٌ . هُوَ قِطَارٌ طَوِيلٌ .
This is a train. It is a long train.



هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ . هِيَ سَيَّارَةٌ صَغِيرَةٌ .
This is a car. It is a small car.

كُرَّةٌ .	صَغِيرٌ / صَغِيرَةٌ	كُرَّةٌ
مِسْطَرَةٌ .	كَبِيرٌ / كَبِيرَةٌ	مِسْطَرَةٌ
بَابٌ .	قَصِيرٌ / قَصِيرَةٌ	بَابٌ
هَذَا سَرِيرٌ .	طَوِيلٌ / طَوِيلَةٌ	سَرِيرٌ
هَذِهِ حَقِيبَةٌ .	سَمِينٌ / سَمِينَةٌ	هُوَ حَقِيبَةٌ
ذَلِكَ بَيْتٌ .	نَحِيفٌ / نَحِيفَةٌ	هِيَ بَيْتٌ
تِلْكَ زُرَّافَةٌ .	جَدِيدٌ / جَدِيدَةٌ	زُرَّافَةٌ
أَرْتَبٌ .	مَفْتُوحٌ / مَفْتُوحَةٌ	أَرْتَبٌ
لُعْبَانٌ .	قَدِيمٌ / قَدِيمَةٌ	لُعْبَانٌ
نَمْلَةٌ .	ضَيِّقٌ / ضَيِّقَةٌ	نَمْلَةٌ

Exercise 14: Following the pattern of the two examples provided, select one word from each column in the table above, working from right to left, to make ten of your own pairs of sentences, and write them out on the lines below.

_____ 6 _____ 1

_____ 7 _____ 2

_____ 8 _____ 3

_____ 9 _____ 4

_____ 10 _____ 5

Singular Attached Pronouns

Certain letters can be added to the end of nouns to show to whom the noun belongs. These letters are known as attached pronouns. The singular attached pronouns are shown below. We will look at the other forms (dual and plural) later in the series.

<div> <div> <div>my</div> <div>مِ</div> </div> <div> <div>your (male)</div> <div>كَ</div> </div> <div> <div>your (female)</div> <div>كِ</div> </div> <div> <div>his, its</div> <div>هُ</div> </div> <div> <div>her, its</div> <div>هَا</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>قِطَّةٌ</div> <div>هَذِهِ قِطَّتِي .</div> <div>هَذِهِ قِطَّتُكَ .</div> <div>هَذِهِ قِطَّتُكَ .</div> <div>هَذِهِ قِطَّتُهُ .</div> <div>هَذِهِ قِطَّتُهَا .</div> </div>	<div> <div>كِتَابٌ</div> <div>هَذَا كِتَابِي .</div> <div>هَذَا كِتَابُكَ .</div> <div>هَذَا كِتَابُكَ .</div> <div>هَذَا كِتَابُهُ .</div> <div>هَذَا كِتَابُهَا .</div> </div>
	This is my cat.	This is my book.
	This is your (m) cat.	This is your (m) book.
	This is your (f) cat.	This is your (f) book.
	This is his cat.	This is his book.
	This is her cat.	This is her book.

The Family

الأسرة



son	ابْن	family	أُسْرَة
daughter	ابْنَة	name	اسْم
brother	أَخ	husband	زَوْج
sister	أُخْت	wife	زَوْجَة
friend (m)	صَدِيق	father	أَب
friend (f)	صَدِيقَة	mother	أُم

Exercise 15: Make sentences saying "This is my ..." using each of the people in the vocabulary box above. Pay attention to the masculine and feminine forms of "This is".







_____	6	e.g. This is my husband	هَذَا زَوْجِي .
_____	7	_____	_____
_____	8	_____	_____
_____	9	_____	_____
_____	10	_____	_____

Colours







ألوان

As with other adjectives, colours in Arabic have masculine and feminine forms. When a noun is masculine, the colour describing it will also be masculine. Likewise, when a noun is feminine, the colour describing it will also be feminine.

Colours in their masculine form

red  أَحْمَرُ	black  أَسْوَدُ	blue  أَزْرَقُ
green  أَخْضَرُ	white  أَبْيَضُ	yellow  أَصْفَرُ

Colours in their feminine form

red  حُمْرَاءُ	black  سَوْدَاءُ	blue  زُرْقَاءُ
green  خَضِرَاءُ	white  بَيْضَاءُ	yellow  صَفْرَاءُ



هَذَا التَّمَسَّاحُ أَخْضَرُ.



هَذِهِ السُّلْحَفَاءُ خَضِرَاءُ.



هَذَا الْبَيْغَاءُ أَزْرَقُ.



هَذِهِ الْفَرَّاشَةُ زُرْقَاءُ.



هَذَا الْجَمَلُ أَصْفَرُ.



هَذِهِ السَّمَكَةُ صَفْرَاءُ.



هَذَا الثَّعْبَانُ أَحْمَرُ.



هَذِهِ النَّمْلَةُ حُمْرَاءُ.



هَذَا الْأَرْتَبُ أَبْيَضُ.



هَذِهِ الْحَمَامَةُ بَيْضَاءُ.



هَذَا الْغُرَابُ أَسْوَدُ.



هَذِهِ الْقِطَّةُ سَوْدَاءُ.

Fruit and Vegetables



Some items of clothing

مَلَائِسُ



Some Forms of Transport

مَوَاصِلَاتُ



Rainbow

قوس قزح

البنفسجي

البنفسجي



Exercise 10 Listen to the audio and write the missing words in the right order.
 (التمرين 10) استمع إلى الصوت واملأ الفراغات بالكلمات في الترتيب الصحيح.

Exercise 11 Separate the following words into two groups: (التمرين 11) افصل الكلمات التالية إلى مجموعتين.

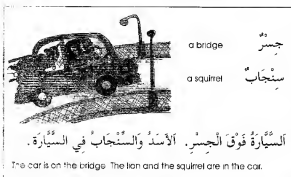
- The cat is purple and black.
- The cat is purple.
- The cat is purple and black.
- The cat is purple and black.
- The cat is purple and black.
- The cat is purple and black.
- The cat is purple and black.
- The cat is purple and black.
- The cat is purple and black.
- The cat is purple and black.

القط هو أسود وأرجواني

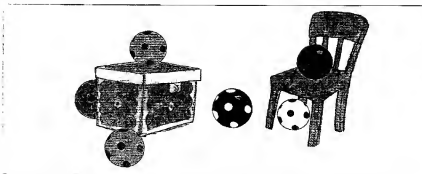
القط هو أرجواني

Prepositions

Generally speaking, nouns in the singular form coming immediately after prepositions such as those on the right will end with a kasra.



Some basic prepositions	
In, at	فِي
under, below	تَحْتَ
on, over, above	فَوْقَ
between	بَيْنَ
in front of	أَمَامَ
behind	خَلْفَ



Exercise 18: Study the picture above carefully, then write sentences below in Arabic on the lines provided to describe the position and colour of each ball.

e.g. The brown ball is on the brown chair

1 الكُرَّةُ البُيضاءُ فَوْقَ الكُرْسِيِّ البُنِّيِّ 4

2 5

3 6

Some items of clothing

ملابس



Where is...? أين؟ means 'Where is...?' in English

Exercise 19: Study the picture on the right carefully, then answer the four questions below on the lines provided.

e.g. أين القُبْعَةُ الصَّفْرَاءُ؟

القُبْعَةُ الصَّفْرَاءُ فَوْقَ الْكُرْسِيِّ



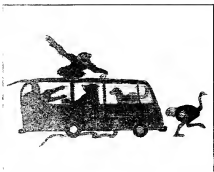
3 أين الجُورْبُ القُرْنَفِيُّ؟

أين الحذاء الأخضر؟

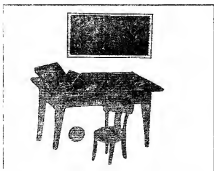
4 أين الحِزامُ الأسودُ؟

5 أين المعطف الأرجواني؟

Exercise 20: Study the three pictures carefully, then write a description in Arabic of what you see in each picture. Remember to use the colours and prepositions you have learnt.



_____ 1



_____ 2



_____ 3

Family and Friends



Exercise 34 (Listening) Put the pictures in the correct order.

1. This is my husband. His name is Abdullah.
2. This is my wife. Her name is Maimuna.
3. This is my friend. His name is Ahmad.
4. This is my friend. Her name is Maimuna.
5. This is my husband. His name is Ahmad.
6. This is my wife. Her name is Maimuna.

Who is ...?

مَنْ؟

So far, we have learnt how to ask 'What is...?' using the word مَا؟

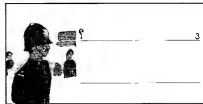
To ask 'Who is ...?' we use the word مَنْ؟

Who is that? (masculine) مَنْ ذَلِكَ؟ Who is this? (masculine) مَنْ هَذَا؟

Who is that? (feminine) مَنْ تِلْكَ؟ Who is this? (feminine) مَنْ هَذِهِ؟



Exercise 22: Following the examples above, write appropriate questions and answers on the lines provided next to each of the pictures below



Dialogue 1



Vocabulary

Lord	رَبِّ
Allah	اللَّهُ
The Creator	الْمَخْلُقُ
Prophet	نَبِيٍّ
Religion	دِينٍ
Islam	الإِسْلَامُ
Enemy	عَدُوٍّ
Satan (Shaytan)	الشَّيْطَانُ

Teacher: Who is your Lord?

Hasan: My Lord is Allah.

Teacher: Who is the Creator?

Hasan: Allah is the Creator.

Teacher: Who is your Prophet?

Hasan: Muhammad (may the blessing and peace of Allah be upon him)

Teacher: What is your religion?

Hasan: My religion is Islam.

Teacher: Who is your enemy?

Hasan: My enemy is Satan.

المُعَلِّمُ : مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟

حسن : رَبِّيَ اللَّهُ.

المُعَلِّمُ : مَنْ هُوَ الْخَالِقُ.

حسن : اللَّهُ هُوَ الْخَالِقُ.

المُعَلِّمُ : مَنْ نَبِيِّكَ؟

حسن : مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

المُعَلِّمُ : مَا دِينُكَ؟

حسن : دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ.

المُعَلِّمُ : مَنْ عَدُوُّكَ؟

حسن : عَدُوِّي الشَّيْطَانُ.

Dialogue 2



Direction of prayer	قِبْلَةٌ
Towards (preposition)	نَحْوَ
The Ka'bah	الْكَعْبَةُ
Noble Makkah	مَكَّةُ الْمُكْرَمَةِ
Enlightened Madinah	الْمَدِينَةُ الْمُنَوَّرَةُ
Masque	مَسْجِدٌ
Al-Aqsa (Name of the third most important mosque in Islam)	الْأَقْصَى
Jerusalem	الْقُدْسُ
Palestine	فِلَسْطِين

Teacher: Where is your qiblah?

Student: My qiblah is towards the Ka'bah.

Teacher: Where is the Ka'bah?

Student: In Makkah al-Mukarramah.

Teacher: Where is the Prophet's mosque?

Student: In Madinat al-Munawwarah.

Teacher: Where is al-Aqsa mosque?

Student: In Jerusalem.

Teacher: Where is Jerusalem?

Student: In Palestine.

المُعَلِّم : أَيْنَ قِبْلَتُكَ؟

حَسَن : قِبْلَتِي نَحْوَ الْكَعْبَةِ.

المُعَلِّم : أَيْنَ الْكَعْبَةُ؟

حَسَن : فِي مَكَّةِ الْمُكْرَمَةِ.

المُعَلِّم : أَيْنَ مَسْجِدُ الرَّسُولِ؟

حَسَن : فِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ.

المُعَلِّم : أَيْنَ الْمَسْجِدُ الْأَقْصَى؟

حَسَن : فِي الْقُدْسِ.

المُعَلِّم : أَيْنَ الْقُدْسُ؟

حَسَن : فِي فِلَسْطِينِ.

Family and Friends

Vocabulary

I have	لِي
hospital	مُسْتَشْفَى
school	مَدْرَسَةٌ
pretty, beautiful	جَمِيلٌ
Jalal	جَلَالٌ
Khalid	خَالِدٌ
from	مِنْ



اسْمِي حَسَنٌ. لِي أُخْتُ اسْمُهَا نَادِيَّةٌ.
 أَبِي رَجُلٌ طَوِيلٌ. اسْمُهُ يُوسُفٌ.
 وَهُوَ طَبِيبٌ فِي الْمُسْتَشْفَى.
 وَأُمِّي هِيَ مُعَلِّمَةٌ فِي مَدْرَسَتِي.
 هِيَ امْرَأَةٌ قَصِيرَةٌ وَجَمِيلَةٌ.
 اسْمُهَا رَيْنَبٌ.
 بِي صَدِيقٌ اسْمُهُ مُحَمَّدٌ.

Exercise 23: Translate the following passage into Arabic on the lines provided below, using the example above to help you.

My name is Yasmin. I have a brother. His name is Jalal.
 My father is tall and thin. His name is Khalid and he is a teacher in my school.
 My mother (she) is a nurse in the hospital. She is a short and beautiful woman. Her name is Laila.
 I have a friend. Her name is Fatma.

My Room

غُرْفَتِي

Vocabulary

room غُرْفَةٌ

desk مَكْتَبٌ

wooden (adj.) خَشَبِيٌّ

mirror مِرَاةٌ

rectangular (adj.) مُسْتَطِيلٌ

hanging مُعَلَّقٌ

on عَلَى

wall جِدَارٌ

low (height) مُنْخَفِضٌ

high مُرْتَفِعٌ

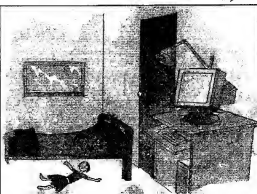
blanket بَطَّانِيَّةٌ

bedspread مِفْرَشٌ

soft نَاعِمَةٌ

turn مَصْبَاحٌ

doll دُمِيَّةٌ



فِي غُرْفَتِي: مَكْتَبٌ خَشَبِيٌّ مَرِيعٌ، وَحَاسُوبٌ جَدِيدٌ، وَمِرَاةٌ مُسْتَطِيلَةٌ مُعَلَّقَةٌ عَلَى الْجِدَارِ، وَسَرِيرٌ مُنْخَفِضٌ. عَلَى سَرِيرِي بَطَّانِيَّةٌ حَمْرَاءُ، وَمِفْرَشٌ أَخْضَرٌ، وَوَسَادَةٌ نَاعِمَةٌ زُرْقَاءُ. عَلَى مَكْتَبِي مِصْبَاحٌ قُرْنَفَلِيٌّ، وَتَحْتَ سَرِيرِي دُمِيَّةٌ.

Exercise 24: Translate the description of the bedroom into English on the lines below

Exercise 25: Look carefully at the picture below. Use the lines to write a description in Arabic of what you see in the picture.



Exercise 26: Have a go at describing your own bedroom in Arabic! Don't forget to use some of the adjectives, including colours, that you have learnt.

Parts of the Body

We learnt at the beginning of this book that almost all nouns ending in *taa marbuta* are feminine, however, some feminine nouns do not end in *taa marbuta*. What is more, a few Arabic nouns can be either masculine or feminine!

Feminine Nouns			
hair	شَعْرَةٌ	eye	عَيْنٌ
arm	ذِرَاعٌ	ear	أُذُنٌ
hand	يَدٌ	lip	شَفَّةٌ
leg	رِجْلٌ	tooth	سِنٌ
foot	قَدَمٌ	tongue	لِسَانٌ
knee	رُكْبَةٌ	forehead	جَبْهَةٌ

Note that many (though not all) of the parts of the body that occur in pairs are feminine.

Masculine Nouns			
body	جِسْمٌ	head	رَأْسٌ
chest	صَدْرٌ	face	وَجْهٌ
stomach	بَطْنٌ	nose	أَنْفٌ
arm	ذِرَاعٌ	cheek	خَدٌ
shoulder	كَتِفٌ	mouth	فَمٌ
elbow	مِرْفَقٌ	tongue	لِسَانٌ
wrist	مِعَصَمٌ	chin	ذَقْنٌ
thumb	إِبْهَامٌ	neck	عُنُقٌ
finger	إِصْبَعٌ	back	ظَهْرٌ

Exercise 27:

Put the following phrases into Arabic. Make sure the adjectives agree with the nouns. You may choose whether to treat tongue and arm as masculine or feminine nouns.

1. A long face. _____

2. A big head. _____

3. An oval eye. _____

4. Soft hair. _____

5. A red lip. _____

6. A broken nose. _____

7. A hot cheek. _____

8. A white tooth. _____

9. A small mouth. _____

10. A narrow chin. _____

11. A long neck. _____

12. A long tongue. _____

13. A straight back. _____

14. A broad chest. _____

15. A fat stomach. _____

16. A long arm. _____

17. A short thumb. _____

18. A thin finger. _____

19. A short leg. _____

20. A big foot. _____

Number: The Dual

There are three categories of number in Arabic. So far, all the nouns we have learned have been in their **singular** form. The **plural** form starts from three in Arabic. For now, we are going to learn the **dual** form, which is used when talking about two of something.

The basic dual form is made by adding the endings **انِ** or **ينِ** to a singular noun.

You will learn later in the series when to use each of these two dual endings.

For example, **كِتَابٌ** 'a book', can be made into 'two books' by adding **انِ** or **ينِ**.

i.e. **كِتَابَانِ** or **كِتَابَيْنِ**. Feminine nouns follow the same rules: **كُرْتَانِ** or **كُرْتَيْنِ**.

Note how the final **ة** in feminine words changes into an open **taa** **ت** or **تِ** as in

شَفَتَانِ or **شَفَتَيْنِ** before the dual endings are added.

Exercise 28: Turn the following singular nouns into dual nouns by adding the dual endings.

Dual ينِ	Dual انِ	Singular	Dual ينِ	Dual انِ	Singular
		مَسْجِدٌ			مُعَلِّمٌ
		بَيْتٌ			مُعَلِّمَةٌ
		قَمِيصٌ			صَدِيقٌ
		مِعْطَفٌ			صَدِيقَةٌ
		سَاعَةٌ			زَوْجَةٌ
		صَارُوخٌ			طَبِيبٌ
		سَفِينَةٌ			مُمرِضةٌ
		حَافِلَةٌ			حِفْظٌ
		قِطَارٌ			دُجَاجَةٌ

Dual Demonstrative Pronouns

These two are, those two are...

So far, we have come across the following demonstrative pronouns: this is (masc.), this is (fem.),

that is (masc.) and that is (fem.): هَذَا ، هَذِهِ ، ذَلِكَ ، تِلْكَ which are used when referring to

singular nouns. When referring to two objects or people, these words must take the following dual forms

Dual هَٰؤُلَاءِ (These two are)	Dual اِنَّ (Those two are)	Singular (That is, m.& f.)	Dual هَٰؤُلَاءِ (These two are)	Dual اِنَّ (Those two are)	Singular (This is, m.& f.)
هَٰؤُلَاءِ	اِنَّكَ	ذَلِكَ	هَٰؤُلَاءِ	هَٰؤُلَاءِ	هَٰذَا
تَيْنِكَ	تَانِكَ	تِلْكَ	هَاتَيْنِ	هَاتَانِ	هَذِهِ

Exercise 29: Complete the table below, following the example of the first four lines

Dual اِنَّ (These/Those two are)	Singular (This is/That is)
هَٰؤُلَاءِ مُعَلِّمَانِ .	هَٰذَا مُعَلِّمٌ .
هَاتَانِ مُعَلِّمَتَانِ .	هَذِهِ مُعَلِّمَةٌ .
ذَٰلِكَ مُعَلِّمَانِ .	ذَٰلِكَ مُعَلِّمٌ .
تَٰنِكَ مُعَلِّمَتَانِ .	تِلْكَ مُعَلِّمَةٌ .
	هَٰذَا صَدِيقٌ .
	هَذِهِ صَدِيقَةٌ .
	ذَٰلِكَ صَدِيقٌ .
	تِلْكَ صَدِيقَةٌ .

Dual Adjectives

We have already learnt that adjectives have to agree with the nouns they describe in terms of whether they are masculine or feminine, e.g. **بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ ، قِطْعَةٌ صَغِيرَةٌ**

An adjective describing a noun in the dual form must also take the same dual ending as the noun it describes. e.g. two big houses: **بَيْتَانِ كَبِيرَيْنِ ، بَيْتَيْنِ كَبِيرَيْنِ .**

two small cats: **قِطْعَتَانِ صَغِيرَتَانِ ، قِطْعَتَيْنِ صَغِيرَتَيْنِ .**

Note that for feminine colours ending in **اء** in the singular, the hamza changes into a **و** in the dual.

e.g. one white ruler: **مِسْطَرَّةٌ بَيْضَاءُ .**

two white rulers: **مِسْطَرَّتَانِ بَيْضَاوَانِ ، مِسْطَرَّتَيْنِ بَيْضَاوَيْنِ .**

Exercise 30: Translate the English first into the singular Arabic form, and then into the two forms of the dual in the table below. The first one has been done for you.

Dual يْنِ	Dual انِ	Singular	
وَلَدَيْنِ نَحِيفَيْنِ .	وَلَدَانِ نَحِيفَانِ .	وَلَدٌ نَحِيفٌ .	A thin boy
_____	_____	_____	A small girl
_____	_____	_____	An open door
_____	_____	_____	A fast train
_____	_____	_____	A tall doctor (m)
_____	_____	_____	A thin nurse (f)
_____	_____	_____	A new bag
_____	_____	_____	A black pen
_____	_____	_____	A red car
_____	_____	_____	A green apple
_____	_____	_____	A slow tortoise

Number: The Plural

As we have already mentioned briefly, the plural in Arabic starts from the number three. There are three types of plurals in Arabic: the sound (or regular) masculine plural, the sound (or regular) feminine plural, and the broken (or irregular) plural.

The Sound Masculine Plural

The sound masculine plural is relatively easy to learn. As far as nouns are concerned, the sound masculine plural can only be used for male human beings, on the whole. It can also be used to form many adjectives.

The sound masculine plural is formed by adding **ونَ** or **ينَ** to the singular noun.

man: مُسْلِمٌ Muslim (men): مُسْلِمُونَ or مُسْلِمِينَ
 patient (masc., adj.): صَابِرٌ patient Muslim (men): مُسْلِمُونَ صَابِرُونَ.
 or: مُسْلِمِينَ صَابِرِينَ.

An explanation of when to use **ونَ** and when to use **ينَ** will be given later in the series.

Vocabulary: The new words below can all take the sound masculine plural endings. Please learn them, and then try the exercise at the beginning of the next page.

Adjectives		Nouns		Nouns	
hard-working	مُجْتَهِدٌ	farmer, peasant	فَلَّاحٌ	believer	مُؤْمِنٌ
careless	مُهْمِلٌ	cook, chef	طَبَّاخٌ	Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ
righteous, pious	صَالِحٌ	barber	حَلَّاقٌ	muezzin	مُؤَذِّنٌ
truthful	صَادِقٌ	pilot	طَيَّارٌ	butcher	جَزَّارٌ
deceitful, lying	كَاذِبٌ	sailor	مَلَّاحٌ	baker	خَبَّازٌ
famous	مَشْهُورٌ	radio/TV presenter	مُذَبِّعٌ	grocer	بَقَّالٌ
unknown, obscure	مَجْهُولٌ	policeman	شُرْطِيٌّ	tailor	خَيَّاطٌ
busy, occupied	مَشْغُولٌ	driver, chauffeur	سَوَّاقٌ	teacher	مُعَلِّمٌ

Number: The Plural

Exercise 31: Translate the English first into the singular Arabic form, and then into the two forms of the sound masculine plural in the table below. The first one has been done for you.

Plural يُنْ	Plural وُنْ	Singular	
مُؤْمِنِينَ صَالِحِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ	مُؤْمِنٌ صَالِحٌ	A pious believer
			A famous presenter
			A careless barber
			A hard-working teacher
			A deceitful grocer
			A truthful policeman
			An unknown sailor
			A busy butcher
			A truthful Muslim

The Sound Feminine Plural

The sound feminine plural is also easy to learn. It is used for nouns which have no sound masculine plural or broken plural, whether they are female human beings, animals, inanimate objects or abstract nouns. However, a sound feminine plural noun is usually followed by an adjective in the feminine singular, unless the noun is a human being, in which case the adjective will take a feminine plural form.

The sound feminine plural is made by adding أَاتُ or أَاتِ to the singular noun.

e.g. A Muslim (woman): مُسْلِمَةٌ Muslim (women): مُسْلِمَاتُ or مُسْلِمَاتِ

patient (fem., adj.): صَابِرَةٌ patient Muslim (women): مُسْلِمَاتُ صَابِرَاتُ or مُسْلِمَاتِ صَابِرَاتِ

A new fridge: ثَلَاثَةُ جَدِيدَةٍ new fridges: ثَلَاثَاتُ جَدِيدَةٍ or ثَلَاثَاتِ جَدِيدَةٍ

An explanation of when to use أَاتُ and when to use أَاتِ will be given later in the series.

Number: The Plural

The Broken Plural

The broken or irregular plural is one of the more challenging areas of learning Arabic. The plurals of some words that are similar in structure may follow a common pattern, and the student will learn to recognise these with experience. For now, it is best if you learn each plural alongside its singular form. The plurals of most of the irregular nouns and adjectives you have learned so far in this book are given below, along with their singular.

	Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular
cupboards	خَزَائِنُ	خَزَانَةٌ	stomachs	بُطُونٌ	بَطْنٌ	fathers	آبَاءٌ	أَبٌ
lives	خُطُوطٌ	خَطٌّ	girls	بَنَاتٌ	بِنْتٌ	sons	أَبْنَاءٌ	ابْنٌ
circles	دَوَائِرٌ	دَائِرَةٌ	houses	بُيُوتٌ	بَيْتٌ	thumbs	إِبْهَامَاتٌ	إِبْهَامٌ
bears	دِبَابَةٌ	دَبٌّ	apples	تُفَاحَاتٌ	تُفَاحٌ	brothers	إِخْوَانٌ	أَخٌ
exercise books	دَفَاتِرٌ	دَفْترٌ	crocodiles	تَمَسَاحٌ	تَمَسَاحٌ	sisters	أُخَوَاتٌ	أُخْتُ
saigons	أَدْيَانٌ	دِينٌ	snakes	ثُعَابِيْنٌ	ثُعْبَانٌ	ears	أَذَانٌ	أُذُنٌ
arms	أَذْرُعٌ	ذِرَاعٌ	foreheads	جَبَاهُ	جَبْهَةٌ	rabbits	أَرْنَابٌ	أَرْنَبٌ
chins	أَذْقَانٌ	ذَقْنٌ	walls	جُدُرَانٌ	جِدَارٌ	sons	أُسُودٌ	أَسَدٌ
heads	رُؤُوسٌ	رَأْسٌ	bridges	جُسُورٌ	جِسْرٌ	families	أَسْرٌ	أُسْرَةٌ
men	رِجَالٌ	رَجُلٌ	camels	جِمَالٌ	جَمَلٌ	names	أَسْمَاءٌ	إِسْمٌ
legs	أَرْجُلٌ	رِجْلٌ	socks	جَوَارِبٌ	جَوْرَبٌ	fingers	أَصَابِعٌ	إِصْبَعٌ
wives	أَزْوَاجٌ	زَوْجٌ	scarves	أَحْجِيَةٌ	حِجَابٌ	women	نِسَاءٌ	أَمْرَأَةٌ
houses	سُرُوبِلٌ	سُرُوبَلٌ	shoes	أَحْذِيَةٌ	حِذَاءٌ	mothers	أُمّهَاتٌ	أُمٌ
beds	سُرُرٌ	سَرِيرٌ	belts	أَحْزِمَةٌ	حِزَامٌ	noses	أَنْوُفٌ	أَنْفٌ
hills	أَسْنَانٌ	سِنٌّ	horses	أَحْصِنَةٌ	حِصَانٌ	docs	أَبْوَابٌ	بَابٌ
windings	شَبَابِيكٌ	شَبَاكٌ	bags	حَقَائِبٌ	حَقِيْبَةٌ	parrots	بَيْغَاوَاتٌ	بَيْغَاءٌ
hairs	شَعْرَاتٌ	شَعْرَةٌ	cheeks	خُدُودٌ	خَدٌ	oranges	بُرْتُقَالَاتٌ	بُرْتُقَالٌ

	Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular
elbows	مِرْفَقٌ	مِرْفَقٌ	feet	أَقْدَامٌ	قَدَمٌ	lips	شَفَاهُ	شَفَاةٌ
masques	مَسَاجِدُ	مَسْجِدٌ	monkeys	قِرْدَةٌ	قِرْدٌ	ships	سَفُنٌ	سَفِينَةٌ
rulers	مَسَاطِرُ	مِسْطَرَةٌ	trains	قِطَارَاتٌ	قِطَارٌ	devils	شَيْطَانِينَ	شَيْطَانٌ
lamps	مَصَابِيحُ	مَصْبَاحٌ	coats	قَطَطٌ	قِطَّةٌ	rockets	صَوَارِيخُ	صَارُوخٌ
wrists	مِعَاصِمُ	مِعَصَمٌ	hearts	قُلُوبٌ	قَلْبٌ	chests	صُدُورٌ	صَدْرٌ
coats	مِعَاطِفُ	مِعْطَفٌ	pens	أَقْلَامٌ	قَلَمٌ	friends (m)	أَحْدِقَاءُ	صَاحِبٌ
keys	مِفْتَاحٌ	مِفْتَاحٌ	shirts	قُمُصَانٌ	قَمِيصٌ	boxes	صِنَادِيخُ	صِنْدُوقٌ
scissors	مِقَصَّاتٌ	مِقْصَرٌ	books	كُتُبٌ	كِتَابٌ	frogs	مِسْقَادِعُ	ضِفْدَعٌ
desks	مَكْتَابٌ	مَكْتَبٌ	shoulders	اِكْتِافٌ	كَتِفٌ	doctors	أَطِبَاءٌ	طَبِيبٌ
chairs	مُكْعِبَاتٌ	مُكْعَبٌ	chairs	كُرَاسِيٌ	كُرْسِيٌّ	backs	ظُهُورٌ	ظَهْرٌ
stars	نُجُومٌ	نَجْمٌ	dogs	كِلَابٌ	كَلْبٌ	enemies	أَعْدَاءُ	عَدُوٌّ
phones	هَوَافِئُ	هَاتِفٌ	tongues	أَلْسُنٌ	لِسَانٌ	rooms	عُرُفٌ	عَرَفَةٌ
pyramids	أَهْرَامٌ	هَرَمٌ	calcaus	أَلْوَانٌ	لَوْنٌ	necks	أَعْنَاقٌ	عُنُقٌ
faces	وُجُوهُ	وَجْهٌ	triangles	مُثَلِّفَاتٌ	مُثَلِّثٌ	eyes	عُيُونٌ	عَيْنٌ
boys	أَوْلَادٌ	وَلَدٌ	mirrors	مِرَايَا	مِرْآةٌ	mouths	أَفْوَاهٌ	فَمٌ
hands	أَيْدٍ	يَدٌ	squares	مُرَبَّعَاتٌ	مُرَبَّعٌ	elephants	أَفْيَالٌ	فِيلٌ

Broken Plurals of Adjectives: These are usually used for describing male human beings. Use sound feminine singular adjectives to describe plural objects, and sound feminine plural adjectives to describe plural female humans.

Examples

Tall boys	أَوْلَادٌ طَوِيلَاتٌ		Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular
Tall girls	بَنَاتٌ طَوِيلَاتٌ	stow	بَاطَاءٌ	بَاطِيَةٌ	small	صِغَارٌ	صَغِيرٌ	tall	طَوِيلٌ	طَوِيلَةٌ
Long pens	أَقْلَامٌ طَوِيلَةٌ	fat	سِمَانٌ	سَمِينٌ	new	جَدِيدٌ	جَدِيدٌ	short	قَصِيرٌ	قَصِيرَةٌ
Long rulers	مَسَاطِرُ طَوِيلَةٌ	thin	نَحَافٌ	نَحِيفٌ	fast	سَرِيعٌ	سَرِيعٌ	big	كَبِيرٌ	كَبِيرَةٌ

Plural Demonstrative Pronouns

هَذِهِ هَذِهِ... those are those are...

As far as we have come across the singular and dual demonstrative pronouns. We are now going to learn how to use demonstrative pronouns to refer to plural nouns. You need to follow different rules depending on whether you are referring to objects/items, or people.

1. Demonstrative pronouns with objects

The singular feminine demonstrative pronouns هَذِهِ and تِلْكَ are used when referring to plural non-human items, no matter whether they are masculine or feminine.

These are spoons. هَذِهِ مَلَاعِقُ. These are pens. هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ.

Those are giraffes. تِلْكَ زَرَافَاتُ. Those are rabbits. تِلْكَ أَرَانِبُ.

2. Demonstrative pronouns with people

The plural demonstrative pronouns are used when referring to humans in the plural.

هَؤُلَاءِ means "These are" and is used both for masculine and feminine people.

أُولَئِكَ means "Those are" and is also used both for masculine and feminine people.

These are girls. هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ. These are boys. هَؤُلَاءِ أَوْلَادٌ.

Those are girls. أُولَئِكَ بَنَاتٌ. Those are boys. أُولَئِكَ أَوْلَادٌ.

These are nurses (f.). هَؤُلَاءِ مُمَرِّضَاتٌ. These are doctors (m.). هَؤُلَاءِ أَطِبَاءٌ.

Those are teachers (f.). أُولَئِكَ مُعَلِّمَاتٌ. Those are teachers (m.). أُولَئِكَ مُعَلِّمُونَ.

Plural	Dual	Singular	Summary: This is... /These are...
هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ.	هَذَانِ قَلَمَانِ.	هَذَا قَلَمٌ.	Masculine object(s)
هَذِهِ مَلَاعِقُ.	هَاتَانِ مِلْعَقَتَانِ.	هَذِهِ مِلْعَقَةٌ.	Feminine object(s)
هَؤُلَاءِ أَوْلَادٌ.	هَذَانِ وَلَدَانِ.	هَذَا وَلَدٌ.	Masculine person/people
هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ.	هَاتَانِ بِنَتَانِ.	هَذِهِ بِنْتُ.	Feminine person/people

Exercise 32: Study the rules governing demonstrative pronouns on the previous pages carefully. Then copy out each word from the box at the bottom of the page under the correct heading in the table below. There are fourteen appropriate words for each column heading. Your mission is to find them!

هَذِهِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَذَا
		1
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7
		8
		9
		10
		11
		12
		13
		14

رَأَيْتُ سَاعَةً مُرَضَّةً فَيْلٌ مُسْلِمُونَ قِطَارٌ أُمَهَاتٌ حِصَانٌ بُرْتُقَالٌ صَدِيقَاتٌ
 قَطَطٌ سَيَّارَاتٌ قَمِيصٌ مُسْلِمَاتٌ أُمٌّ صَادِقُونَ أَطِبَاءٌ قِطَارَاتٌ آبَاءٌ بَابٌ جَزَارٌ
 أَصْدِقَاءُ طَيَّارٌ كُرَاسِيٌّ سَفِينَةٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ أَبٌ مِمْحَاةٌ جِمَالٌ امْرَأَةٌ مَشْهُورُونَ
 صَادِقٌ حَاسِبٌ رِجَالٌ حِزَامٌ دَفْتَرٌ بَيْتٌ هِلَالٌ بَنَاتٌ طَيَّارُونَ صَادِقَاتٌ بِنْتُ

Numbers from 1 to 10

As with individual syllables, numbers also have masculine and feminine forms. In this lesson, we will begin with the numbers 1 to 10 and the corresponding signs.

Numbers 1 and 2

وواحدٌ *waahidun* and واحدٌ *waahid* are seldom used in Arabic because

we all already know that that is how it is going to be by adding *tanween* ¹ to the end of a word.

Therefore *كُتِبَ* *kutiba* always has the meaning "it (was) written".

Though the numbers *اثنان* *athnan* and *ثلاث* *thalaath* are common,

everybody can use the dual to show that there are two or a definite noun.

Therefore *كُتِبَا* *kutiba* and *كُتِبَا* *kutiba* mean "two books".

Numbers 3 to 10

One of the interesting and important points to note about using the numbers from 3 to 10 in Arabic is that the feminine form of numbers is used when referring to indicating years and the masculine form of numbers is used when referring to definite nouns. The words will be in their plural form, and will also contain *tanween* in the masculine form.

	Form	Mean	
1	واحدٌ	واحدةٌ	1
2	اثنان	اثنتان	2
3	ثلاث	ثلاث	3
4	اربع	اربعة	4
5	خمس	خمس	5
6	ست	ست	6
7	سبع	سبع	7
8	ثمان	ثمان	8
9	تسع	تسع	9
10	عشر	عشر	10

Feminine nouns			Masculine nouns		
	Plural	Singular		Plural	Singular
three years	ثلاث سنواتٍ	سنةٌ	three books	ثلاث كتبٍ	كتابٌ
four girls	اربعة بناتٍ	بنتٌ	four boys	اربعة اولادٍ	ولدٌ

Exercise 33: Complete the table below using the correct masculine and feminine word numbers

Fem.	Masc.		Fem.	Masc.
		٨	سبع	٧
		١		٥
		٤		٢
		٩		١٠
		٣		٦

Exercise 34: Count the number of items in each picture and write a phrase in Arabic to describe what you see following the pattern at the example provided. Make sure you match the correct number forms to the nouns.



Numbers in Use

The five prayers and their number of rak'ahs

الصَّلَوَاتُ الْخَمْسُ وَعَدَدُ رَكَعَاتِهَا

The Dawn Prayer: two rak'ahs

صَلَاةُ الْفَجْرِ رَكَعَتَانِ

The Noon Prayer: four rak'ahs

صَلَاةُ الظُّهْرِ أَرْبَعُ رَكَعَاتٍ

The Afternoon Prayer: four rak'ahs

صَلَاةُ الْعَصْرِ أَرْبَعُ رَكَعَاتٍ

The Sunset Prayer: three rak'ahs

صَلَاةُ الْمَغْرِبِ ثَلَاثُ رَكَعَاتٍ

The Evening Prayer: four rak'ahs

صَلَاةُ الْعِشَاءِ أَرْبَعُ رَكَعَاتٍ

Vocabulary

prayer	صَلَاةٌ ، صَلَوَاتٌ
number	عَدَدٌ
unit (prayer unit)	رَكَعَةٌ ، رَكَعَاتٌ
dawn	فَجْرٌ
noon	ظَهْرٌ
afternoon	عَصْرٌ
sunset	مَغْرِبٌ
evening	عِشَاءٌ
day	يَوْمٌ ، أَيَّامٌ
week	أُسْبُوعٌ ، أُسَابِيعٌ

أَيَّامُ الْأُسْبُوعِ : Days of the week

Sunday	يَوْمُ الْأَحَدِ
Munday	يَوْمُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ
Tuesday	يَوْمُ الثَّلَاثَاءِ
Wednesday	يَوْمُ الْأَرْبَعَاءِ
Thursday	يَوْمُ الْخَمِيسِ
Friday	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ
Saturday	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ

Nationalities and Countries

وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاهُ.

We have created you all out of a male and a female, and have made you into nations and tribes so that you might come to know one another. Verily, the noblest of you in the sight of God is the one who is most deeply conscious of Him. (Surat al-Hujurat, ayah 13)

Where are you from? مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

- Where are you (m.) from? مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

- I am from Jordan. أَنَا مِنَ الْأُرْدُنِّ.

I am Jordanian. أَنَا أُورْدُنِيّ.

- Where is she from? مِنْ أَيْنَ هِيَ؟

- She is from Pakistan. هِيَ مِنَ بَاكِسْتَانِ.

She is Pakistani. هِيَ بَاكِسْتَانِيَّةٌ.

Selected Countries

Afghanistan	أَفْغَانِسْتَان	Saudi Arabia	السُّعُودِيَّة
Pakistan	بَاكِسْتَان	Kuwait	الْكُوَيْت
Bangladesh	بَنْغَلَادِيش	Iraq	الْعِرَاق
Malaysia	مَالِيْزِيَّة	Jordan	الْأُرْدُن
Indonesia	إِنْدُونِيْسِيَّة	Emirates	الإِمَارَات
Nigeria	نِيْجِيْرِيَّة	Qatar	قَطْر
Senegal	السِّنْغَال	Oman	عُمَان
Kenya	كِيْنِيَا	Egypt	مِصْر
India	الْهِنْد	Yemen	اليَمَن
Britain	بَرِيْطَانِيَّة	Palestine	فَلَسْطِيْن
England	إِنْكِلْتَرَة	Syria	سُورِيَة
Scotland	اسْكُوتْلَنْدَة	Lebanon	لُبْنَان
Ireland	إِرْلَنْدَة	Sudan	السُّوْدَان
America	أَمْرِيْكَة	Algeria	الْجَزَائِر
Canada	كَنْدَا	Morocco	الْمَغْرِب
Australia	أُسْتْرَالِيَّة	Tunisia	تُونِس
China	الصِّيْن	Somalia	السُّومَال
Japan	الْيَابَان	Turkey	تُرْكِيَّة
France	فَرَنْسَة	Iran	إِيْرَان

Exercise 35: Translate the following sentences into Arabic in your exercise books.

- Where is he from?
He is from Iraq. He is Iraqi.
- Where is she from?
She is from Syria. She is Syrian.
- Is she British?
Yes, she is British.
- Is he Nigerian?
No, he is Somali.
- Are you (m.) from Bangladesh?
No, I'm from India. I am Indian.
- Are you (f.) Palestinian?
No, I'm from Jordan. I am Jordanian.
- Where are you (f.) from?
I am from Egypt. I am Egyptian.
- Where are you (m.) from?
I am from Pakistan. I am Pakistani.